

DESCRIPTION

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR IMAGE TRANSFORMATION AND
RECORDING MEDIUM

5

Technical Field

The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for image transformation which processes image data stored in an image memory, and a recording medium.

10

Background Art

Conventionally, there are various proposals on a method for resolution transformation from low resolution information to high resolution information. These 15 conventionally proposed methods vary in the transformation processing method depending on the type of a target image (e.g., multi-value image having gradation information in each pixel, binary image binarized through pseudo-halftone processing such as 20 dithering method and error diffusion method, binary image binarized using a fixed threshold, character image, etc.)

For example, FIG.1 is a schematic diagram showing a conventional resolution transformation method called 25 an "interpolation method" and this interpolation method examines, in a multi-value image such as a natural image, to which part of an image before contraction a pixel g1 after contraction corresponds, uses four pixels g11, g12, g13 and g14 neighboring the point (interpolation point)

p1 and generally uses a nearest-neighbor interpolation method which arranges the pixel value of a pixel g11 which is nearest to the interpolation point p1 as shown in FIG.2 or a bilinear interpolation method which determines a 5 pixel value E of the interpolation point P1 from distances i and j among the four points g11, g12, g13 and g14 (suppose the pixel values of these four points are A, B, C and D) surrounding the interpolation point p1 and the interpolation point p1 as shown in FIG.3 from the following 10 calculation:

$$E = (1-i)(1-j)A + i(1-j)B + (1-i)jC + ijD \quad \dots \dots$$

(Expression 1)

On the other hand, as an international standardization scheme for color still image encoding, 15 a JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) scheme is defined. The JPEG scheme is a scheme which compresses image information through quantization of a transformation factor by a DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform) and through entropy encoding of the 20 transformation factor after the quantization. This compression method performs compression in units of block, each block consisting of, for example, 8×8 pixels.

In order to perform resolution transformation on image data compressed according to, for example, a JPEG 25 scheme using the aforementioned interpolation method, the conventional image transformation apparatus decodes all image data first and then performs resolution transformation in a configuration shown in FIG.4.

That is, as shown in FIG. 4, in a conventional image transformation apparatus 10, a compressed data memory 11 stores compressed image data. A unit block decoding section 12 decodes JPEG data stored in the compressed data memory 11 for every 8×8 pixels which is a unit block and outputs the decoded JPEG data to a unit block storage memory 13. A contraction processing section 14 carries out contraction processing on the image data for each unit block output from the unit block decoding section 12 using a work buffer 15 corresponding in image size to one screen of the input data according to a bilinear interpolation method and writes it back in the unit block storage memory 13. A format transformation section 16 transforms the contracted image data processed by the contraction processing section 14 into a format of 5, 6 and 5 bits for RGB respectively and stores the transformed data in a display memory 17.

Thus, the conventional image transformation apparatus 10 is designed to perform contraction processing using the work buffer 15 corresponding in image size to one screen of the input data.

Furthermore, as another resolution transformation method, a method of performing resolution transformation by operating a base matrix used to carry out DCT processing in conformity to desired resolution is described, for example, in the Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication No. HEI 7-129759 (page 5).

However, since the conventional image

transformation apparatus 10 (FIG. 4) decodes all image data first and then performs resolution transformation, when the image size of the input compressed data increases, the memory necessary for decoding also increases, which 5 involves a problem such as causing upsizing of the apparatus and a cost increase.

Furthermore, the method disclosed in the Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication No. HEI 7-129759 is designed to contract (or expand) an image by transforming an 8 10 8×8 -pixel DCT factor into a 7×7 -pixel DCT factor or 6×6 -pixel DCT factor, but the problem of such a method is that it is not possible to perform arbitrary resolution transformation such as contracting 640×480 -pixel image data to 639×479 pixels.

15

Disclosure of Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide an excellent image transformation apparatus, image transformation method and recording medium for an 20 apparatus requiring a contracted display by preventing a memory necessary for decoding from increasing even if the image size of input compressed data increases.

According to a mode of the present invention, an image transformation apparatus comprises a contraction 25 processing section that carries out contraction processing on unit image data extracted for each predetermined unit block, for each unit thereof and the contraction processing section outputs the contracted

image data subjected to the contraction processing and then performs the contraction processing on new unit image data.

According to another mode of the present invention, 5 an image transformation apparatus comprises a compressed data memory that stores compressed image data, an image data unit block decoding section that decodes and outputs the image data stored in the compressed data memory for each unit, a unit block storage memory that stores the 10 image data for each unit block output from the image data unit block decoding section, a contraction processing section that contracts the image data for each unit recorded in the unit block storage memory, a contraction processing memory that stores the contracted image data 15 output from the contraction processing section, a work memory that stores temporary information of the contraction processing section, a format transformation section that transforms the contracted image data recorded in the contraction processing memory according 20 to a display format and a display memory that stores the image data transformed according to the display format.

According to a further mode of the present invention, a terminal apparatus comprises an image transformation apparatus that carries out contraction processing on unit 25 image data extracted for each predetermined unit block, for each unit thereof, outputs the contracted image data subjected to the contraction processing and then carries out the contraction processing on new unit image data.

The above described terminal apparatus preferably stores only contracted image data.

According to a still further mode of the present invention, an image transformation method comprises an image data unit block decoding step of decoding and outputting digitized image data for each unit, a contraction processing step of contracting image data for each unit obtained in the image data unit block decoding step and a format transforming step of transforming the contracted image data obtained in the contraction processing step according to a display format.

According to a still further mode of the present invention, a recording medium that stores an image transformation processing program comprises an image data unit block decoding step of decoding and outputting digitized image data for each unit, a contraction processing step of contracting image data for each unit obtained in the image data unit block decoding step and a format transforming step of transforming the contracted image data obtained in the contraction processing step according to a display format.

Brief Description of Drawings

FIG.1 is a schematic diagram illustrating a method of contracting an image;

FIG.2 is a schematic diagram illustrating a nearest-neighbor interpolation method;

FIG.3 is a schematic diagram illustrating a bilinear interpolation method;

FIG.4 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a conventional image transformation apparatus;

5 FIG.5 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a portable terminal apparatus including an image transformation apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG.6 is a block diagram showing a configuration of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.7 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG.8 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.9 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according 20 to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.10 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG.11 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.12 is a schematic diagram showing an image before and after contraction according to the embodiment of the

present invention;

FIG.13 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG.14 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.15 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according
10 to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.16 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG.17 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.18 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG.19 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.20 is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation of the image transformation apparatus according
25 to the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.21 is a flow chart illustrating an image transformation method according to the present invention;
and

FIG.22 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a portable terminal apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention.

5 Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

An essence of the present invention is to carry out, when carrying out contraction processing on an input image, contraction processing and output the result thereof for each unit block and thereby prevent the size of a work 10 memory necessary for contraction processing from increasing even if the image size of the input image increases.

With reference now to the attached drawings, embodiments of the present invention will be explained 15 in detail below.

FIG.5 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a portable terminal apparatus 200 including an image transformation apparatus 100 according to this embodiment. This portable terminal apparatus 200 carries out 20 reception processing such as frequency conversion and demodulation processing on a signal received via an antenna 201 at a communication processing section 210.

Compressed image data (hereinafter simply referred to as "compressed data") compressed according to, for 25 example, a JPEG scheme included in the received signal demodulated by the communication processing section 210 is supplied to the image transformation apparatus 100.

The image transformation apparatus 100 decodes the

compressed data, transforms the size of this decoded image data and displays the transformed image on a display section 220 made up of a liquid crystal display device, etc.

5 FIG.6 is a block diagram showing a configuration of the image transformation apparatus 100. In this FIG.6, suppose the components corresponding to those in FIG.4 are assigned the same reference numerals.

10 The following explanation will assume a case where a compression format of compressed data is JPEG, a Y (brightness) component is the only component included, input 1280×960-pixel JPEG data is contracted to 320×240 pixels using a bilinear interpolation method and displayed in a format of 5, 6 and 5 bits for RGB 15 respectively.

15 In FIG.6, a compressed data memory 11 stores compressed image data (compressed data). A unit block decoding section 12 decodes the compressed data (JPEG data) stored in the compressed data memory 11 for each 20 8×8-pixel unit which is a unit block and outputs the decoded data to a unit block storage memory 13. A contraction processing section 14 carries out contraction processing on the image data for each unit block output from the unit block decoding section 12 using a contraction 25 work memory 115a, a contraction work column memory 115b and a contraction work line memory 115c according to a bilinear interpolation method and writes it back in the unit block storage memory 13. A format transformation

section 16 transforms the contracted image data processed by the contraction processing section 14 into a format of 5, 6 and 5 bits for RGB respectively and stores the transformed data in a display memory 17. The display 5 memory 17 outputs the stored image data to the display section 220 (FIG.5) at a predetermined timing.

Then, the operation of the image transformation apparatus 100 will be explained using the figure.

First, as shown in FIG.7, the unit block decoding 10 section 12 decodes JPEG data stored in the compressed data memory 11 for every 8×8 pixels which is a unit block and outputs the decoded data to the unit block storage memory 13. Here, suppose a unit block B0 of 8×8 pixels shown in FIG.7 is a unit block at the top left of the 15 image before contraction.

Then, as shown in FIG.8, the contraction processing section 14 carries out contraction processing on the image data of the unit block B0 stored in the unit block storage memory 13 only in the horizontal direction wherever 20 possible within the block using a bilinear interpolation method and stores the result in the contraction work memory 115a. In this case, since this is a contraction from 1280 \times 960 pixels to 320 \times 240 pixels, the contraction rate in the horizontal direction is 1279/319.

25 In this embodiment, when 1280 pixels are contracted to 320 pixels, the contraction rate is defined as a ratio of 1279 which is the number of gaps among 1280 pixels to 319 which is the number of gaps among 320 pixels.

Therefore, when the number of pixels in the horizontal direction is contracted from 1280 pixels to 320 pixels, the contraction rate is defined as 1279/319.

Thus, the contraction rate in the horizontal direction is 1279/319 and within the unit block B0 of 8×8 pixels before contraction in this case, it is possible to output two columns in the vertical direction (hereinafter a column in the vertical direction will be simply referred to as "column") as shown below.

That is, the contraction rate in this contraction processing is $1279/319=4.009$ and when the position of a column after contraction is assumed to be an nth column, the relationship between the position N of the column after contraction and the position n of the column before contraction is $(1279/319) \times n = N$. Therefore, as shown in FIG. 8, since the 0th column (n=0) after contraction stored in the contraction work memory 115a is $(1279/319) \times 0 = 0$, the result of interpolating the 0th column and 1st column before contraction stored in the unit block storage memory 13 with the weight 0 of the 1st column is used. That is, the 0th column before contraction is used as is for the 0th column after contraction.

Furthermore, since the 1st column (n=1) after contraction stored in the contraction work memory 115a is $(1279/319) \times 1 = 4.009$, the result of interpolating the 4th column and 5th column before contraction stored in the unit block storage memory 13 with the weight (decimal part of 1279/319) of the 5th column is used. Such an

interpolation method is the bilinear interpolation method. Here, though this embodiment uses a bilinear interpolation method for contraction processing, it is also possible to use a nearest-neighbor interpolation 5 method using the result of rounding the decimal part down or up instead of this bilinear interpolation method.

Thus, as shown in FIG.8, the result of contracting the unit block B0 of the unit block storage memory 13 in the horizontal direction is stored in the contraction 10 work memory 115a.

Here, as shown in FIG.9, being necessary for the contraction processing of the block next to the unit block B0 (neighboring unit block B1 on the right of the unit block B0) subjected to contraction processing in the 15 horizontal direction, the rightmost column of the unit block B0 before contraction stored in the unit block storage memory 13 is stored in the contraction work column memory 115b. Next, as shown in FIG.10, contraction processing only in the vertical direction wherever 20 possible within the block is carried out on the contracted image data in the horizontal direction stored in the contraction work memory 115a using a bilinear interpolation method and the result is written back in the unit block storage memory 13. In this case, since 25 the contraction is performed from 1280×960 pixels to 320×240 pixels, the contraction rate in the vertical direction is $959/239$ and within the unit block B0 of 8×8 pixels, it is possible to output horizontal two lines

as shown below. Here, a line in the horizontal direction will be simply referred to as a "line."

That is, the top line (0th line of the contracted image) after contraction (contraction unit block b0) 5 becomes $N=0$ by substituting $n=0$ into the relationship between the position N of the line before contraction and the position n of the line after contraction (959/239) $\times n=N$ as in the case of the horizontal direction based on the contraction rate in the vertical direction, which 10 is the result of interpolating the 0th line and 1st line before contraction with the weight 0 of the 1st line. Furthermore, the 1st line after contraction becomes $N=4.013$ by substituting $n=1$ into the relationship between the position N of the line before contraction and the 15 position n of the line after contraction (959/239) $\times n=N$, which is the result of interpolating the 4th line and 5th line before contraction with the weight (decimal part of 959/239) of the 5th line. Here, being necessary for contraction processing of the subsequent blocks as shown 20 in FIG.11, the bottom line before contraction is stored in the contraction work line memory 115c.

Thus, the contraction unit block b0 which is contracted the first unit block B0 (FIG.7) is stored in the unit block storage memory 13. In this condition, the 25 format transformation section 16 transforms the image data (contraction unit block b0) after contraction stored in the unit block storage memory 13 into an output format of 5, 6 and 5 bits for RGB respectively and stores the

transformed data in the display memory 17.

In this way, the contraction processing on the first unit block B0 is completed. Following this, as shown in FIG.12, the image transformation apparatus 100 proceeds 5 with contraction processing on a unit block B1 following the contracted unit block B0. In this case, as shown in FIG.13, the unit block decoding section 12 (FIG.6) decodes the compressed data (JPEG data) stored in the compressed data memory 11 and outputs the next unit block B1 of 8 10 8×8 pixels to the unit block storage memory 13. Then, as shown in FIG.14, the contraction processing section 14 carries out contraction processing only in the horizontal direction wherever possible within the block on the image data of the unit block B1 before contraction 15 stored in the unit block storage memory 13 using a bilinear interpolation method and stores the result in the contraction work memory 115a.

Note that since the previous contraction result (contraction unit block b0) obtained from the first unit 20 block B0 constructs the 0th column and the 1st column after contraction processing, the result of contraction processing on the unit block B1 before contraction processing this time constitutes the 2nd column and 3rd column after contraction processing. That is, $N=8.019$ 25 is obtained by substituting $n=2$ into the relationship between the above described position N of the column before contraction and position n of the column after contraction $(1279/319) \times n=N$ based on the contraction rate in the

horizontal direction and the data assigned to the 2nd column after this contraction processing is obtained by interpolating the 7th column (the rightmost column of the first unit block B0), before contraction and the 8th 5 column (the leftmost column of the unit block B1 processed this time) using a bilinear interpolation method.

Furthermore, with regard to the 3rd column (FIG.14) after contraction processing, $N=12.028$ is obtained by substituting $n=3$ into the relationship between the 10 position N of the column before contraction and the position n of the column after contraction ($1279/319$) $X_n=N$ and the data assigned to the 3rd column after contraction processing is obtained by interpolating the 12th column (the 5th column from the left of the unit 15 block B1 processed this time) before contraction and the 13th column (the 6th column from the left of the unit block B1 processed this time) using a bilinear interpolation method. In this way, the unit block B1 is also subjected to contraction processing in the 20 horizontal direction.

Here, as shown in FIG.15, for contraction processing at the next block (unit block B2 before contraction), the rightmost line before contraction of the unit block B1 this time stored in the unit block storage memory 13 25 is stored in the contraction work column memory 115b.

Next, as in the case of the previous block, the contracted image data in the horizontal direction stored in the contraction work memory 115a is subjected as shown

in FIG.16 to contraction processing only in the vertical direction wherever possible within the block using a bilinear interpolation method and the result is stored in the unit block storage memory 13. Thus, the 5 contraction unit block b1 which is the result of contracting the unit block B1 is stored in the unit block storage memory 13.

Here, as shown in FIG.17, being necessary for contraction processing of the subsequent blocks, the 10 bottom line before contraction is stored in the contraction work line memory 115c. Next, the format transformation section 16 transforms the image data after contraction stored in the unit block storage memory 13 into an output format of 5, 6 and 5 bits for RGB respectively 15 and stores the transformation result in the display memory 17. The above described processing is repeated hereafter. Then, the processing on the block after the processing on one horizontal line consisting of unit blocks of 8 20 × 8 pixels is completed, that is, processing on the 160th block will be explained.

As shown in FIG.18, the unit block decoding section 12 decodes the compressed data (JPEG data) stored in the compressed data memory 11 first and then outputs the 160th 25 8 × 8 pixel unit block B159 to the unit block storage memory 13. Next, as shown in FIG.19, the contraction processing section 14 carries out contraction processing only in the horizontal direction wherever possible within the block on the image data stored in the unit block storage

memory 13 using a bilinear interpolation method and stores the result in the contraction work memory 115a. This processing is similar to the above described processing on the unit block B0 shown in FIG.8. Next, in the case 5 of contraction in the vertical direction (column), the processing shown in FIG.20 will be carried out using the image data stored in the contraction work line memory 115c described in FIG.11 when the first 8×8 pixel unit block B0 is processed.

10 That is, as described in FIG.11, the bottom line (7th line) data which is the result of the contraction processing in the horizontal direction on the first neighboring unit block B0 on the unit block B159 processed this time is stored in the contraction work line memory 15 115c.

Then, using the data stored in the contraction work line memory 115c and the contracted image data in the horizontal direction stored in the contraction work memory 115a at this time, contraction processing only 20 in the vertical direction wherever possible within the block is carried out using a bilinear interpolation method and the result is written back in the unit block storage memory 13. In this case, since this is a contraction from 1280 \times 960 pixels to 320 \times 240 pixels as described above, 25 the contraction rate in the vertical direction is 959/239 and within the 8×8 -pixel unit block B159, it is possible to output horizontal two lines as shown below.

That is, with regard to the top line (2nd line of

the contracted image) after contraction (contraction unit block b159), $N=8.019$ is obtained by substituting $n=2$ into the relationship between the position N of the line before contraction and the position n of the line after contraction (959/239) $\times n=N$ based on the contraction rate in the vertical direction as in the case of the horizontal direction and the data assigned to the 2nd line after contraction processing is obtained by interpolating the 7th line before contraction (data stored in the 10 contraction work line memory 115c) and the 8th line (top line of the result of compressing the unit block B159 processed this time in the horizontal direction) using a bilinear interpolation method.

Furthermore, with regard to the 2nd line (3rd line of the contracted image) from the top after contraction (contraction unit block b159), $N=12.038$ is obtained by substituting $n=3$ into the relationship (959/239) $\times n=N$ between the position N of the line before contraction and the position n of the line after contraction based on the contraction rate in the vertical direction as in the case of the horizontal direction and the data assigned to this 2nd line after contraction processing is obtained by interpolating the 12th line before contraction and the 13th line (4th line and 5th line from the top line 20 of the result of compressing the unit block B159 processed this time in the horizontal direction) using a bilinear interpolation method. In this case, being also necessary 25 for contraction processing of the subsequent blocks, the

bottom line before contraction is stored in the contraction work line memory 115c.

In this way, the contraction unit block b159 made up of the contracted unit block B159 (FIG.18) is stored 5 in the unit block storage memory 13. Then, in this condition, the format transformation section 16 transforms the image data (contraction unit block b159) after contraction stored in the unit block storage memory 13 into an output format of 5, 6 and 5 bits for RGB 10 respectively and stores the transformed data in the display memory 17. Hereafter, the above described processing is repeated until processing of all image data is completed.

As shown above, when an image is contracted, the 15 image transformation apparatus 100 only needs to provide the contraction work memory 115a capable of storing an amount of data of one unit block before contraction, the contraction work column memory 115b capable of storing data corresponding to one column of the unit block and 20 the contraction work line memory 115c capable of storing data corresponding to one line of the image after contraction without using the work buffer 15 (FIG.4) corresponding in image size to one screen of the input data as in the conventional case, and can thereby 25 drastically reduce the volumes of these work memories necessary for contraction processing.

Then, this image transformation apparatus 100 carries out contraction processing for each unit block,

outputs the contraction unit block whose contraction processing is completed to the display memory 17 and carries out contraction processing on a new unit block, and can thereby eliminate the necessity of increasing 5 the volumes of the work memories even if the size of the image before contraction increases.

Next, the image transformation method of the present invention will be explained. FIG.21 is a flow chart showing the operation of the image transformation method 10 of the present invention.

In FIG.21, step ST101 is a step of carrying out image data unit block decoding processing in which digitized image data is decoded and output for each unit. Furthermore, step ST102 is a step of carrying out the 15 above described contraction processing in FIG.7 to FIG.20 in which image data for each unit obtained through the image data unit block decoding processing (step ST101) is contracted. Step ST103 is a step of carrying out format transformation processing in which the image data after 20 contraction obtained in the contraction processing (step ST102) is transformed according to the display format.

Then, step ST104 is a step of deciding whether the processing on all unit blocks (unit called "MCU: Minimum Coded Unit" in the case of JPEG and "macro block" in the 25 case of MPEG) in steps ST101 to ST103 has been completed or not and a negative result here means that the processing is in progress and at this time, the image transformation apparatus 100 returns to step ST101 and repeats the same

processing. When the processing on all unit blocks is completed, a positive result is obtained in step ST104 and this processing procedure is completed.

As shown above, this embodiment reduces necessary 5 work memory drastically, reduces the chip area and can thereby reduce the cost and size of the apparatus. In the case of this embodiment, the work memory used is reduced from 3,225,600 bytes to 769,248 bytes in the conventional method, achieving a reduction of memory of approximately 10 76%.

The explanations so far have described the case where the compression format is JPEG, a contraction is performed from 1280×960 pixels to 320×240 pixels, the output format is 5, 6 and 5 bits for RGB respectively and the contraction 15 method is a bilinear interpolation method, but it goes without saying that the present invention is also applicable to any data type, compression format, contraction pattern, output format or contraction method. The data type in this case can be multi-value image, binary 20 image, etc., the compression format can be JPEG, MPEG, etc., the output format can be binary image, halftone pseudo-gradation image, etc., and the contraction method can be a bilinear interpolation method, nearest-neighbor interpolation method, etc.

25 Furthermore, the image transformation apparatus 100 of the present invention can implement a radio communication terminal which stores only contracted decoded images by performing contraction simultaneously

with decoding of compressed data for each minimum unit. This makes it possible to reduce the size of the apparatus, reduce the cost and achieve power saving.

Furthermore, it is also possible to record an image transformation program which has programmed the image transformation method shown in FIG.21 in a recording medium. In this case, as the recording medium, for example, a semiconductor memory, magnetic recording apparatus, optical recording apparatus or 10 magneto-optical recording apparatus can be used.

Furthermore, the aforementioned embodiment has described the apparatus which downloads compressed data through a communication as the portable terminal apparatus 200 (FIG.5) including the image transformation apparatus 100, but the present invention is not limited to this, and the image transformation apparatus 100 of the present invention is also applicable to a portable terminal apparatus 400 shown in FIG.22 which reads compressed data from a memory card 401 storing the 20 compressed data (compressed image data) through a reading section 410, decodes this read compressed data and carries out contraction processing. In this case, the portable terminal apparatus also stores only contracted image data, and can thereby reduce the size of the apparatus, reduce 25 the cost and achieve power saving.

As explained above, the present invention carries out contraction processing on an input image for each unit block, and can thereby implement an image

transformation apparatus which drastically reduces the work memory used compared to the conventional case, prevent the work memory used from increasing no matter how large the input image size may be and thereby realize 5 a cost reduction and memory saving.

Furthermore, the present invention carries out contraction processing on an input image for each unit block, and can thereby contract the image to an arbitrary size and carry out decoding processing without increasing 10 the necessary memory even if the image size of the input compressed data increases.

This application is based on the Japanese Patent Application No.2002-325912 filed on November 8, 2002, 15 entire content of which is expressly incorporated by reference herein.

Industrial Applicability

The present invention is applicable to an image 20 transformation apparatus, image transformation method and recording medium, etc.

[FIG.1]

IMAGE BEFORE CONTRACTION

IMAGE AFTER CONTRACTION

5 [FIG.4]

11 COMPRESSED DATA MEMORY

12 UNIT BLOCK DECODING SECTION

13 UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

14 CONTRACTION PROCESSING SECTION

10 15 WORK BUFFER CORRESPONDING IN IMAGE SIZE TO ONE SCREEN
OF INPUT DATA

16 FORMAT TRANSFORMATION SECTION

17 DISPLAY MEMORY

15 [FIG.5]

210 COMMUNICATION PROCESSING SECTION

100 IMAGE TRANSFORMATION APPARATUS

220 DISPLAY SECTION

20 [FIG.6]

COMPRESSED DATA

11 COMPRESSED DATA MEMORY

12 UNIT BLOCK DECODING SECTION

115a CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

25 13 UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

14 CONTRACTION PROCESSING SECTION

115b CONTRACTION WORK COLUMN MEMORY

17 DISPLAY MEMORY

(DISPLAY SECTION)

16 FORMAT TRANSFORMATION SECTION

115c CONTRACTION WORK LINE MEMORY

5 [FIG.7]

UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

[FIG.8]

UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

10 CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

[FIG.9]

UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK COLUMN MEMORY

15

[FIG.10]

UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

20 [FIG.11]

CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK LINE MEMORY

[FIG.13]

25 UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

[FIG.14]

CONTRACTION WORK COLUMN MEMORY

UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

[FIG.15]

5 UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK COLUMN MEMORY

[FIG.16]

UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

10 CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

[FIG.17]

CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK LINE MEMORY

15

[FIG.18]

UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

[FIG.19]

20 UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

[FIG.20]

CONTRACTION WORK LINE MEMORY

25 UNIT BLOCK STORAGE MEMORY

CONTRACTION WORK MEMORY

[FIG.21]

START
ST101 IMAGE DATA UNIT BLOCK DECODING PROCESSING
ST102 CONTRACTION PROCESSING
ST103 FORMAT TRANSFORMATION PROCESSING
5 ST104 ALL MCU PROCESSING COMPLETED?
END

[FIG.22]

410 READING SECTION
10 100 IMAGE TRANSFORMATION APPARATUS
300 DISPLAY SECTION